WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

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Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.
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Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 3.---NO. 4. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 108.

Terms for Advertising.
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One square one insertion,	$1 00
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A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year.
JOB PRINTING
Of every description, executed with neatness and despatch.
☞Office South East corner of Front and Princess streets, and opposite Bank of the State.

Post Office, Wilmington.
NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Northern Mail, by Rail Road, is due daily at 3 P. M and close at 10 every night.
Southern Mail, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.
Fayetteville Mail, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 P. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.
Fayetteville Mail, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.
Smithville Mail, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 12½ P. M. every day.
Taylor's Bridge, Long Creek, Moore's Creek, Black River Chapel, and Harrell's Store Mail, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.
Onslow Court House, Stump Sound, and Topsail Mail, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 46-tf

MANTUA-MAKING.
MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

JAMES I. BRYAN,
Commission Merchant,
NUTT'S BUILDING—Next door to
[30-tf] *HALL & ARMSTRONG.*

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
***Commission and Forwarding* MERCHANT,**
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st
WILMINGTON, N. C.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNERED AND FORTY-FIVE.

James K. Polk, *President.* George M. Dallas, *Vice President.* John W. Davis, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHAP. 34.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty seven.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, viz:

For the pay of the Superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided by the acts of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and of March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided always,* That no superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or other disbursing officer in such service, shall have advanced to him, on Indian or public account, any money to be disbursed in future, until such superintendent, agent, or officer in such service shall have settled his accounts of the preceding year, and satisfactorily shown that all balances in favor of the Government, which may appear to be in his hands, are ready to be paid over on the order of the Department.

For pay of sub-agents, authorized by the act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For an agent for the Indian tribes residing upon the waters of the Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas rivers, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, as authorized by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to Superintendent at St. Louis, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of clerk to acting Superintendent of Western Territory, who is hereby authorized to be continued, one thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, which is hereby authorized, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars,

For postages, rents, stationery, fuel for offices, and other contingencies of the Indian Department, and for transportation and incidental expenses, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, viz:

TO THE CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the acts of May twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and May twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, four hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF MISSISSIPPI AND LAKE SUPERIOR.

For payment in money for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in goods for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, nineteen thousand dollars.

For establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting three smiths, and furnishing iron and steel for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, three thousand dollars.

For support of farmers, purchase of implements, grain, or seed, and to carry on their agricultural pursuits for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty-years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For purchase of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in money, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty-five years, in goods, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of tobacco and provisions, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two blacksmiths' shops, including pay of smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

For support of two farmers, stipluted in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, one thousand dollars.

For pay of two carpenters, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, twelve hundred dollars.

For support of schools, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth of October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, two thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF SAGANAW.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, one thousand dollars.

For support of blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and seventh article of the treaty of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, two thousand dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, one thousand dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONIES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

TO THE CHIPPEWAS, OTTOWAS, AND POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, fourteen thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second (supplemental) article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, two thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-ninth July, one thonsand eight hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, six hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For life annuity to three district chiefs, two hundred and fifty dollars each, stipulated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty thousand dollars.

For education of forty youths for twenty years, including support of teachers in the nation, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and ninth article of the treaty of twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants for sixteen years, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, twenty-five hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For pay of millwright, stipulated in the twentieth article of the treaty of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, six hundred dollars.

TO THE CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second supplemental article of the treaty of twenty-fourth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

TO THE CREEKS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For limited annuity for fifteen years, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, and use of shops and tools, for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For iron and steel, five hundred and forty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, and use of shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, six hundred dollars.

For wagon maker, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For agricultural implements, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (ninth year,) stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty-third November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For education for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

TO THE CHEROKEES.

For four blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron and steel, one thousand and eighty dollars.

For wagon-maker, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

For wheelwright, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

TO THE DELAWARES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, four thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirtieth of September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, stipulated in private and confidential articles of supplemental treaty of twenty-fourth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For life annuity to three chiefs, stipulated in supplemental article to treaty of twenty-sixth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of treaty of seventh June, eighteen hundred and three, one hundred dollars.

For Blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shops, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land, set apart by the treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, stipulated in resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

TO THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of eighteenth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, and treaty of ninth of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For annuity, in goods, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity, in money, for fifteen years, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements, for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, one thousand dollars.

TO THE IOWAS.

For one year's interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand five hundred dollars, to be invested at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of nineteenth October, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy five dollars.

TO THE KICKAPOOS.

For limited annuity, for nineteen years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty fourth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five thousand dollars.

TO THE KANZAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c., two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, one thousand six hundred dollars.

TO THE MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty third October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, twenty five thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, ten thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

TO THE EEL RIVERS—MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and thirty dollars.

TO THE MENOMONIES.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For farming untensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS & CHIPPEWAS.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five thousand dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousaad dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, nine hundred and seventy five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, sixteen hundred dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty [of the treaty] of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. five hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.

For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars.

For pay of two millers, for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, ten thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

TO THE EEL RIVERS—MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and thirty dollars.

TO THE MENOMONIES.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For farming untensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS & CHIPPEWAS.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest to be paid annually, on two hundred thousand dollars, as annuity, per Senate resolution, twelve thousand dollars.

For education for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five thousand dollars.

For missions for twenty years, and during the pleasure of Congress, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For vaccine matter, medicines, and pay of physician, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For purchase of provisions for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, two thousaad dollars.

For six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, nine hundred and seventy five dollars.

For one hundred barrels of salt for twenty years stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For five hundred fish barrels for twenty years, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For gunsmith at Mackinac, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty-eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, six hundred dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of two farmers and assistants, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty six, sixteen hundred dollars.

For pay of two mechanics, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of twenty eighth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For blacksmith and assistant for ten years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, from eighteen hundred and forty, stipulated in the third article of the treaty [of the treaty] of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. five hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. five hundred dollars.

For limited annuity for ten years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For two farmers for five years, and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, twelve hundred dollars.

TO THE OSAGES.

For interest, at five per centum, on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, the valuation of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty five for education, per resolution of the Senate of nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twenty thousand dollars.

For support of two smiths' establishments, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, two thousand dollars.

For pay of two millers, for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty nine, twelve hundred dollars.

For pay of two assistant millers for eleven years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of eleventh January, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, four hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements for ten years, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixteenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For one thousand pounds of tobacco, two thousand pounds of iron, one thousand pounds of steel, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, seven hundred and seventy dollars.

For pay of miller in lieu of gunsmith, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen six hundred dollars.

For one hundred and sixty bushels of salt, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For education and support of the poor, stipulated in the sixth article of treaty of twenty third October, eighteen hundred and twenty six, two thousand dollars.

For the tenth of ten instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty four, ten thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments, stipulated in third article of treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, twelve thousand five hundred and sixty eight dollars.

For the sixth of twenty instalments, stipulated in second article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For payment in lieu of laborers, stipulated in sixth article of treaty of twenty eighth November, eighteen hundred and forty, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For agricultural assistance, stipulated in the fifth article of treaty of sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two hundred dollars.

TO THE EEL RIVERS—MIAMIES.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of twenty first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and thirty dollars.

TO THE MENOMONIES.

For limited annuity for twenty years, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel, &c. for shops, four hundred and forty dollars.

For purchase of provisions, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three thousand dollars.

For two thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, three hundred dollars.

For farming untensils, cattle, &c., stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, five hundred dollars.

For thirty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of third September, eighteen hundred and thirty six, one hundred and fifty dollars.

TO THE OMAHAS.

For blacksmith and assistant, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifteenth July, eighteen hundred and thirty, five hundred dollars.

TO THE OTTOWAS & CH

of January fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand dollars.

For annuity to Seminoles for fifteen years, in money, stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, three thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements to Seminoles for five years, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand dollars.

For expenses of making the northern and western bounday lines of the Creek country, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, five thousand dollars.

For payment to the American party of St. Regis Indians, stipulated in supplemental article to the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, of fifteenth January eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand dollars.

For defraying contingent expenses of commissioners to adjust claims to Choctaw reservations under the treaty of September, eighteen hundred and thirty, in addition to former appropriations, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For the re-appropriation of this amount due the Senecas and Shawnees, for the erection of a saw-mill and blacksmith shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred and seventy-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For the re-appropriation of this amount due the Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees, for property lost, forage furnished, &c, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-ninth December, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one thousand dollars.

For the re-appropriation of this amount due for improvements valued under the sixth article of the treaty of twenty-fourth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, with the Miamies, stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of sixth November, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, five thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

For the re-appropriation of this amount due the western Cherokees, for stock lost, being the balance of the appropriation made the twenty-eighth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, for the satisfaction of claims of this character, two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of John W. Quiney, a Stockbridge Indian, to the Seat of Government, while here, and returning, the sum of two hundred dollars.

For expenses of delegations of Cherokees to the Seat of Government, while here, and returning to their homes, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For expenses of a delegation of Winnebagoes to the Seat of Government, while here, and returning to their homes, five thousand dollars: provided no part of the two last appropriations for expenses of delegations of Cherokees and Winnebagoes shall be paid to any citizen of the United States, nor shall any part be paid but upon regular accounts and vouchers showing to whom paid and for what paid, except such officer or agent as the President of the United States shall direct to accompany the said deputation of Winnebagoes.

For payment to Baptiste Powlis, and the chiefs of the first Christian party of the Oneidas, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York, fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, four thousand dollars.

For payment to William Day, and the chiefs of the Orchard party of the Oneidas, stipulated in the thirteenth article of the treaty with the Six Nations of New York fifteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For interest on the amounts awarded Choctaw claimants under the fourteenth article of the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, of the twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and thirty, for lands on which they resided, but which it is now impossible to give them, and in lieu of the scrip that has been awarded under the act of twenty-third August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, not deliverable east by the third section of the said law, per act of third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, viz: three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-five, and thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six.

To make good the interest on investments in State stocks and bonds for various Indian tribes not yet paid by the States, to be reimbursed out of the interest when collected, nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars and nine cents.

To defray the expenses of a mission to the wild Indians of the prairie, for the purpose of making treaties of peace and friendship, and for the ransoming of such white prisoners as may be held by them and delivered to the agents of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the ransom of two white boys, Gillis Doyle and Thomas Pearce, held by the Camanches in bondage, and delivered to the agents of the Government, five hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education purposes for the years eighteen hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundred and forty-six; (omitted in previous estimates,) stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty with the Wyendots of the seventeenth March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, one thousand dollars.

For medals to be distributed amongst the chiefs and leading men of the Indians, twenty-five hundred dollars.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Menomonie Indians for the purchase of their lands north of Fox river, in the Territory of Wisconsin two thousand dollars.

To pay J. A. S. Acklin, United States District Attorney for the northern district of Alabama, for professional services in defending Captain James H. Rogers and Lieutenant Roberts, in suits brought to recover damages for an act done by them, under the order of a superior officer, while in the service of the United States: also, to pay to Joseph Bryan, agent of William Whitfield, for purchasing and distributing stock animals to the Creek Indians, pursuant to an article of a treaty made with said Indians, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars.

For compensation to two commissioners to examine claims under the treaty with the Cherokees, of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five-'six, and pay of secretary, & for contingent expenses, the sum of seven thousand dollars. If the two commissioners here provided for shall, upon any case before them, differ in opinion, it shall be their duty to call upon the Attorney General to settle the difference between them: *Provided*, That the commission hereby revived shall continue for one year and no longer.

To defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Pottawatamie Indians of the Missouri river, three thousand dollars. And it shall be the duty of the different agents and sub-agents to take a census, and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside, as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of seventy five thousand dollars, heretofore paid to the President of the United States under the treaty made with the Seneca Indians of New York, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, for the benefit of said Indians, and the stock in which the same may have been invested, shall be, and the same is hereby taken absolutely to the use of the United States, in accordance with the prayer of said Indians; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel the said stock, and place upon the books of his department the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars to the credit of said Indians, upon which sum interest shall thereafter be paid to them at the rate of five per centum per annum: *Provided*, That any interest which may be due and unpaid on said stock at the time of its cancellation, shall be forthwith paid to them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to receive from the Ontario Bank of New York, any stock of the public debt of the United States, or moneys which the said bank may hold in trust for the said Senecas, whenever the said Indians or other persons whose consent may be necessary, shall in proper form authorize the transfer; and to cause the stock to be cancelled, and the amount thereof, and of any moneys which he may receive, to be deposited in the treasury to the credit of said Indians, upon which amount interest shall thereafter be paid to them at the rate of five per centum per annum, until Congress may direct the principal in this and the preceding section to be paid to the Indians.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby required to ascertain what annuities or moneys have been wrongfully withholden from the said Senecas, by the late sub-agent of the United States, and so lost to them; and to that end the said Secretary is authorized, if in his judgment it shall be necessary or expedient so to do, to issue a commission or commissions to some discreet person or persons to be selected by him to take testimony in the premises, and to report the same to Congress; and to defray any expense which may be incurred in the execution of the provisions of this section, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated.

Approved, June 27, 1846.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 9, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*J. B. C.*, we thank you for your excellent and spicy article. In this State, we care little for the movements of the mere faction leaders about Boston, or we should feel pleasure in enriching our columns with your review of one of "the number twos." Suppose at your leisure, you send us a notice of the faction itself, written in the same vein, with a more general scope.

Our correspondent at Stonesbay, Onslow county, is informed that the article he alludes to has been mislaid, but shall be published as soon as we can find it.

FEDERAL COURT.

By an act of the last session of Congress, the time of holding the District Court of North Carolina, has been changed to the first Monday of June and December, in each and every year.

☞The U. S. Mail Steamer, Gov. Dudley, belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company, has been taken off the line and sent to New York, to undergo thorough repairs, to receive new boilers, &c. She will probably be absent about three or four months, if not longer.

☞The Baptist Union Association commenced its annual session in this town on Friday last. We are informed the Association was well attended. A large number of ministers from the different churches were in attendance, as also an unusual attendance of lay members. Although many subjects of an interesting character were acted upon, we are pleased to learn that all seemed to unite with proper spirit and harmony in the pious objects of the meeting. The Associatiou adjourned on Monday night last.

☞Another new Steamboat of very light draught, *The Rowan*, will soon be completed, and take her station in the line of the "Merchant's Steamboat Company," to ply between this place and Fayetteville. She is expected to draw about 15 inches, when all her machinery, water, and wood, is on board.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A youth, by the name of Bunyan Pickitt, who was engaged in rolling Turpentine to the landing, at Mulberry Branch, in New Hanover County, was found lying dead in the road, on the 29th ult. A Coroner's Jury was held over the deceased body, and the Jury returned a verdict that "he came to his death by a fall from a horse." It appears that the horse ran away with him, and when he fell, that the back of his head struck a root in the road, which fractured the skull in such a manner as to cause instantaneous death. Two physicians were called to him within half an hour after the accident, but life was extinct.

FOREIGN NEWS—AMERICAN PRODUCE.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we refer to the foreign intelligence in our columns. We regard it as the most important we have had from England for very many years. Any advance in American produce must be a matter of deep interest to all. It will be seen that, not only has the rise affected Breadstuffs, but Cotton also. The first is doubtless to be ascribed chiefly to the failure of the wheat and potato crops; but the Democratic party may proudly claim the latter as the legitimate consequence of those enlarged and liberal free trade notions of commercial policy, upon which both nations are now entering. This is the first consequence of our new Tariff. The manufactures of England being now admitted into our ports at a revenue duty, the demand must increase with the fall in prices, which will be the consequence, and a greater supply of the raw material will be necessary. To make up for the present loss, we have the English ports opened to our Breadstuffs. The old notion that nations can only be rich by selling all and buying nothing, is fast being exploded. In smaller dealings, every merchant knows that the profits of business are derived from the rapid exchange of products. Trade, trade, this for that, is the secret of accumulation. The same principle will apply in national affairs, and thus mutual liberality will beget mutual wealth.

The increased prosperity of the country will soon attest, in a most striking manner, the beneficial influence of these measures on all our leading interests. With prudent management, the producing, or farming interest, will become the most important. The article of corn, of which we grow such large quantities, will shortly supersede the potato as a material of food; and America must become, in that case, the granary of the world; for we possess facilities for its production, which no other nation can offer.

The great difficulty will be probably in the enormous shipments to Europe, which the present advance will cause. The exports must be prudently timed, or the price in England will fall so low as to cause loss to shippers. There must be some advance upon the price in America, or the cost of shipment will not be re-imbursed; but we do not apprehend so much danger from this cause, as some of our exchanges, for this is an evil that will cure itself.

When one reflects upon the tendency of the great commercial movements which now agitate the world, the mind can scarcely limit the ultimate effects of their beneficent influence. The universal diffusion of knowledge, the spread of liberal principles, and the increasing facilities of communication, discover the approach of a new era. No longer nations seem to be battling with each other for monopoly, in any branch of industry. We are beginning, at last, to perceive that the peculiar position of some, with regard to climate, soil, or population, more eminently fit them, than others, for the production of the various articles our wants or convenience may require; and the efforts of influential men in all countries are fast hastening the time when no longer warped by prejudice, or misled by false systems of policy, all governments will join in a common effort for the lasting good of their respective constituents.

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The repeal of the corn laws, and the general uprooting of the old broken down system of prohibition and monopoly, which have, until lately, marked the policy of the British Government have been attended by consequences which the wisest could scarcely have foreseen. Posterity will be better able than we to trace the ultimate effects of this measure, probably in the establishment of Republican government, certainly in the overthrow of the colonial system.

In the year 1815, the immense crops of grain which were imported into England, alarmed the "peculiar friends of domestic industry." It was discovered that the foreign importer could sell his grain in England at two-thirds of its cost to the English grower, and acting on a principle now almost exploded in political economy, that under such circumstances, it was necessary to *protect* the domestic article, duties were levied, amounting, in some instances, to prohibition. Probably no public act of any government has ever given rise to so animated a discussion. Statesmen and philosophers have expended the labors of a lifetime on either side.

An examination of the character of the individuals by whom these acts were supported or attacked will disclose the remarkable fact, that like its kindred measure of a protective system in this country, the English corn law policy was the especial favorite of the landed aristocracy, and the whole body of the privileged, or the would-be-privileged, classes. As in our country, the men who oppose the protective policy, are composed of the yeomanry or great masses of the people, so in England it is the republican or democratic party which has triumphed in the adoption of Free Trade principles. The removal of restrictions from universal industry, is one of the most striking features in the policy of both.—They affirm that government, with all the fantasmagoria of Courts, Laws, and judicial officers, is instituted merely for the purpose of securing individuals in the uninterrupted exercise of their several employments, and in the quiet enjoyment of the profits of their industry. Taxes are laid for the purposes of revenue alone, and every tax being a violation of private rights, and so much abstracted from the pocket of the citizen, it is manifestly unjust and tyrannical to torture a measure of revenue so as to operate to the advantage of particular classes.

If in the government of the kingdom of England, founded as it manifestly is upon principles so widely different from ours, and recognizing the existence of classes in the community entitled to the particular favor of the government, a policy like this has been recognized and adopted, how far more essential is it here, where all are declared equal in the sight of the laws, and the laws themselves claim no higher sanction than the wishes and the convenience of the majority.

The doctrines of Free Trade, for which the Democratic party now contend, are founded in principles of universal truth. If an article can be bought cheaper in a foreign market than in our own, we claim the right to purchase it there, on every just conception of fair and honest dealing. We recognize no other price of any given article than its true market value, and whenever the government steps in between the vendor and the purchaser, and for the protection of favored interests, annexes to that price any amount of duty more than is absolutely essential for the purposes of revenue, we regard it as a downright violation of the most sacred rights of private property. The protection of any one of the different classes of which a community is composed, is contrary to the genius of a free government. If any one of the industrial pursuits are lucrative, they want no protection; and if they are not, they do not deserve it. What matters it if the excess be paid to the home manufacturer or the foreign, in both cases it comes from the pockets of the consumers, of which the great mass of the community is composed. The only difference is, that in the latter case we open a market for our own productions, and the profits of our labor abroad; and in the other, we surrender them into the hands of a few at home, from whom we receive no return, and who are thus without doing them any benefit, supported at the expense of the rest of the community.

It must be a source of unmingled satisfaction, to the great minds, who, in both countries, have for so long been engaged in this noble struggle, that their opinions are now being triumphantly vindicated in actual practice. The days of prohibition, monopoly, and restrictions upon industry, are numbered. England and America are now joined at last in endeavoring to secure the beneficial effects of the Democratic principle of equal justice to all classes of their subjects. Other nations, too, are fast following their example; and soon may we witness and enjoy the beneficial influence of its universal application.

PENNSYLVANIA.

As considerable anxiety is expressed about the feeling in the old Keystone, concerning the Tariff of '46, we take pleasure in laying before our readers a communication from Danville, Pa., where the most extensive iron works in the State are located. This able letter comes to us from the pen of a thoroughgoing democrat of the old school, and gives evidence that there are men enough in Pennsylvania, sufficiently well informed concerning her true interests, to place the proper issues before the people there, in the coming election. We shall be much pleased to hear from J. M. B. P. again:—

For the Journal.

DANVILLE, Pa., Sept. 30, 1846.

MR. EDITOR: The news of the defection of the able and distinguished Senator from your State, has come upon us like a clap of thunder. Mr. Haywood had become widely and favorably known to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. They considered, that in him, the disciples of Jefferson, in your State, were ably and honorably represented. It is true, his views in regard to the Oregon question were looked upon with suspicion, as it was thought they tendeded to assist the Whigs, and play into their hands; but there was no one who dreamed that he would desert the party when the crisis arrived—when danger threatened, and defeat seemed to stare us in the face—when federalism, Democracy's old and inveterate enemy, arrayed and brought to bear against our time honored principles, the pampered aristocracy of the East, and a host of overgrown monopolists—when at this dark and unauspicious hour, any one would have predicted the course that gentleman intended to pursue, he would have been set down either as a knave or a fool. The consequence must have been disastrous to this country, if a set of narrow-minded, narrow-contracted politicians, who are blind to every thing save their own interests, had succeeded in perpetuating a system of unequal legislation, in grinding down one portion of the country for the advantage of the other. That the South would have resisted such gross injustice, there is little doubt; and that they would have found a host of warm supporters in the North, there is just as little. If they would have tamely submitted to the yoke, the East wished to impose upon them, then I would have exclaimed with the Poet, truly, "That the days of chivalry are passed and gone." But thanks to one Whig who had a "conscience," the danger is averted—the Republic is safe.

Amidst the joy that pervades the land at the present time, in the suecess of the Tariff Bill of 1846, Mr. Haywood and his treachery, as it proved harmless, will both soon be forgotten. Let him sink into merited obscurity, for the sooner the curtain of oblivion is drawn over him, the better for his own peace of mind. Let him not again appear before the public with a labored and studied vindication; he is only awakening, in the minds of an outraged community, the remembrance of his own wrong.

I have seen it stated that Pennsylvania was likely to go astray. If she does go astray, it will not be on account of the Tariff. I deny there is a majority in Pennsylvania favorable to the Tariff of '42. The stale cry that Pennsylvania was deceived in regard to the views of Mr. Polk, cannot be set down as any thing else but a "Whig lie." The letter to John K. Kane was circulated by both Democrats and Whigs, all over the State. It showed the people plainly he was in favor of a Revenue Tariff, and opposed to any Tariff which did not protect alike the "merchant, manufacturer, farmer, laborer, and mechanic." Was not that condemnatory of the Tariff of '42? Language could not make it plainer; and so it was understood.

We are laboring in this State under the evil effects of the late administration of David R. Porter. He proved himself unworthy of the party, and they condemned his course. But his friends finding themselves unable to rule, have determined to ruin. They united with Whigs and Natives, and elected Cameron, who now misrepresents the party in the Senate of the U. S. They show a disposition to unite with the Whig candidate for Canal Commissioner, and defeat the nominee of their own party; and now, (for the purpose of having a bearing upon the re-nomination of Francis R. Shunk, whose administration is too honest for these desperate politicians,) Cameron is to resign his seat in the Senate, and run as the Conservative candidate for Governor. This is the plot; and whether it will succeed or not, time will show. But do not be deceived.—*The tariff is not the issue; I only wish it was.* The sudden rise of wheat has confounded the panic makers; the farmers begin to see the manner they were humbugged: for the principal argument with the federalists was, that the "present Free Trade, British Tariff" would reduce the price of produce to almost nothing. They are in a delightful dilemma. Beginning to think if they howl any more about the Tariff of '46, it will injure them, they have come to the conclusion it is impolitic to call it a British Tariff; for those of their party, who, not as knowing as the rest, & not understanding that it is made use of for effect, have really believed it is a British Tariff, and are now giving our friends over the water, a good deal of credit. If this impression were corrected, you have no idea of the manner it would thin their ranks in this quarter. The "Kickapoo" faction here, (I have not time to explain the meaning of this word applied to a portion of the Democratic party in this State,) have nominated a man by the name of White, and have united with the Whigs, to defeat Wilmot.—They are straining every nerve, and raising Heaven and earth to effect that object. Wilmot, if you remember, was the gallant Pennsylvanian who voted for the Tariff of '46, in opposition to the whole of the delegation from this State. There is not a man in the whole world of politics, whose position at the present time I envy more than Daniel Wilmot's. He has immortalized himself, and is now emphatically the "Star of the North." This is a very brief and imperfect view of the state of things in Pennsylvania. You may rely upon it as correct. I live in the heart of the Iron and Coal region of this State, and ought to be able to form a pretty correct idea of the feelings and sentiments of the party, and the people generally. I will send you the returns of the Election, as fast as I receive them, and until then, I am yours, &c., J. M. B. P.

The Southern papers are filled with accounts of the failure of the Cotton crop. We, however, place but little faith in these reports. They are customary at this season of the year, when it is time to get rid of the remainder of crop, not yet worked off.

☞The California Regiment, which Company has been the cause of many a newspaper paragraph within the last two or three months, have at last sailed, that is, all to about 200, who were out of the way at the time. Col. Stevenson is commander. Three ships were employed to convey them to California, viz: the Thomas H. Perkins, Susan Drew, and Loo Hoo, under convoy of the U. S. ship Preble. Another ship was immediately employed to take those of the Regiment who remained behind. They will sail in a short time, if they are not off before now.

☞The Democratic party of New York held a State Convention at Syracuse a few days ago, at which Silas Wright was unanimously nominated for re-election to the Gubernatorial Chair, and Mr. Gardner, present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The Washington Union, under date of last Friday, says that "Major General Jesup, quartermaster general, left Washington this (Friday) morning for the frontier of Mexico, *to take upon himself* the general direction of the affairs of his department in that quarter. This step has been taken with a view to provide for every exigency without the delay and inconvenience which sometimes result from waiting instructions from Washington, and in order to secure the utmost efficiency and economy to the measures of that department.

☞We invite attention to our advertising columns.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

We are indebted to our Northern exchanges for the following foreign intelligence, brought over by the Great Western.

The steamship Great Western arrived at New York on the 30th ult., after a boisterous passage from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th, making the trip in 19 days. Owing to the failure of the mail on Friday last, the news was not received in Wilmington till Saturday morning, about 8 o'clock. We copy the following intelligence from the Baltimore Sun.

The Great Western brings dates from Liverpool to the 12th of September, eight days later than those brought by the Cambria. On the 20th and 21st, she experienced tremendous gales, but rode them out in safety, with the exception of some damage on deck from the force of the storm. She also lost one of her wheel houses, and her quarter boats.

The markets for all descriptions of American produce were advancing.

The News from India is of rather unexpected interest. The victories which the British army achieved on the banks of the Sutlege, have not resulted in that amicable arrangement and profitable settlement which was hoped for, and prematurely boasted of. Ghoolab Singh finds himself beset by pecuniary difficulties, and he either cannot, or is unwilling, to pay his debts. All such emergencies in India must lead to the first development of resistance of the British claims, consequently the war will have to be renewed in the Penjaub, and the Province of Lahor; and the territory conditionally assigned to Ghoolab Singh re-possessed and attached to the British territory.

The following is the commercial article from Willmer & Smith's European Times:—

Commercial.—The improvement in business which we noticed at the sailing of the last steamer, continues, and matters are nearly in the same relative position as when we last addressed our readers. The failure of the potato crop influences the price of provisions of every kind. Bacon and ham are raising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show.

Indian corn is also increasing in value, as in fact is almost every kind of grain. That the failure of the Potato crop in every part of the world must greatly multiply the wants of the laboring classes in Great Britain is undeniable. The advance to which we have alluded may be traced to the increased demand for other descriptions of food, and there is every reason to believe that the present prices may be maintained, if indeed they do not advance. As an article of human food, the use of the potato seems likely to become extinct. The injury may be temporarily pressing, and productive, no doubt, of suffering, but ultimate consequences can hardly fail to raise the condition of the Irish peasant, and to improve his social habits. He will be raised in the scale of civilization by having a higher and more nutricious kind of food. There are those who contend that the potato has been a curse, not a blessing to Ireland.

The cotton market continues steady, and although we cannot fix a higher quotation, yet on some descriptions there has been an upward inclination. Considerable anxiety prevails respecting the new crop. The next accounts are eagerly looked for, and prices will probably take their complexion from the advices by the incoming and the succeeding packets.

The liberal way in which the government is acting in Ireland, disarms all fear of national starvation. The first duty of a government is to feed the people, and what is now regarded as a calamity may prove in the end a substantial benefit, by the introduction of improvements which would not otherwise have been made. The employment of the people on public works in Ireland will, it is clear, be carried out on a large scale.

The present popular Lord Lieutenant has already issued nearly fifty commissions for the holding of colonial sessions in different parts of Ireland, and upon the investigation and decision of the majorities in session as to their respective districts, he will act.

With the confidence which exists at present in the money market, and the encouraging prospects that are before us, it is probable that present prices will be fully sustained.

The grain markets with us, as with our continental neighbors, are on the rise. Whatever affects England, influences the whole commercial world. It will be perceived that every where animation prevails, and that the new theory of free trade will have plenty of scope for the development of its alleged benefits, or as some contend, its injuries.

The news from India is calculated to produce a feeling of weariness in a political as well as in a commercial sense. Sir Henry Hardinge, it seems now to be universally admitted, notwithstanding his skill and bravery, evinced in the war with the Sikhs, has made a bungling business of it, and in all probability the work will have to be done over again. Mistaken clemency in the case of semi-barbarians is oftentimes positive cruelty.

The ravages of the Cholera have diminished in Scinde, and it appears they have been exaggerated.

The failure of the potato crop is universal. The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, whilst letter after letter from the continent details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland and Prussia.

The grain crops in the United Kingdom are not more than an average, either in quantity or quality. We must, therefore, look to other countries for a supply sufficient for the large and increasing consumption that is now going forward.

Again the accounts from France, as to the harvest in that country, are most distressing.

A very large quantity of wheat will therefore be required for immediate want, all over the north of Europe, for the staple article of consumption has yielded miserably short.

LONDON.—There is very little Indian corn in the London trade, and the immense extent of the orders for Ireland renders improbable any importation to England sufficient to affect the market for oats for the present year.

On the 10th, foreign wheat was held about 1s. per quarter higher, and flour was in fair request—fine American now bringing 30 to 31s. per bbl.

LIVERPOOL.—Our market here has been like that of London, rather animate for all kinds of grain. The demand is extensively large.

Speculative purchases were made of barrel flour, both free and bonded, from the 4th to the 8th inst. In Indian corn there has been an extensive inquiry, and the stock being much reduced, prices have advanced 3s. to 4s. per quarter.

On the 8th inst., large operations were renewed. Wheat sold readily at an advance of fully 6d. per bushel on the rates of that day week.

Free flour may be quoted at an advance of 3s. to 4s. per barrel; clear and bonded nearly as much.

The total advance on Indian Corn, from the 1st to the 8th inst., was 6s. per quarter, and on meal, 2s. to 3s. per load. At yesterday's market a few thousand bushels of Foreign Wheat was taken for Irish account, but having a slender attendance of town and country millers, the demand for consumption was limited.

The general run of Irish flour, although in slow request, maintain late prices; and prime marks of new were held on rather higher terms, whilst Canadian and States, duty paid, moved less freely than before, but nearly sustained their previous value.

Superior Western brands in bond, however, continued to meet good inquiry, and several thousand barrels changed hands at 27s. to 28s. The trade closing at about 27s. 6d. per barrel. Indian corn exciting much less attention than heretofore; barely upheld its previous value.

Indian Corn is quoted at Liverpool at 41 a 44s. per quarter, and Corn Meal 22 a 23s. bbl. American flour 27 a 28s. in bond, and 30 a 31s. duty paid.

Lord Metcalfe, late Governor General of Canada, has departed this life.

On the morning of Thursday, the 10th inst., a fire broke out in the sugar house of Messrs. Fairrie & Co., of Cartside, Greenock, wherein property to the amount of from £50,000 to £80,000 was destroyed, and one life fell a sacrifice to the catastrophe.

Her British Majesty's sloop Osprey, of 12 guns, was totally wrecked at a place called False Hokianga, New Zealand, in April last. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

A rather strong shock of an earthquake was felt in Smyrna on the 21st August, at half-past 9 o'clock P. M.

The firm of Messrs. Feliss, of St. Petersburg, is said to have failed for the sum of £60,000.

Among the late unexpected events connected with the corn trade of this country, is the purchase of two cargoes of English grown wheat for exportation to France.

Although it was alleged that the repeal of the Corn laws would necessarily lead to a reduction in the wages of labor, such, we are happy to say, is not the fact. From a paragraph which appears in a Scotch contemporary, we observe that the cotton weavers in and around Perth have had their wages lately advanced, and that the whole condition of the weaving population in that locality is better at present than it has been for nearly fifteen years.

A corn riot similar to those which have occurred in France, took place on the 22d ult., in the market of Lusanne, in Switzerland, and the armed police was required to quell it.

London, Friday evening, Sept. 11.—Business has been remarkably dull at the Stock Exchange to-day. Previous to the shutting, Bank Stock was quoted 210 to 211, and Three per Cents Reduced 96. Consols left off 95⅞ to 96 for money, and at 96⅛ to ¼ for the account; Long Annuities are also now shut—they were last quoted 10 5-16; India Stock closed 259 to 260; India Bonds, 20s. to 22s. premium; and Exchequer bills, 10s. to 14s. premium.

The operations in the foreign market were exceedingly limited, and prices remain, with a few exceptions, unchanged. Mexican for money and the account, 25⅜.

Mutton Hams.—By a late arrival from the United States, we find an import of 14 tcs. of mutton hams, which we have no doubt, will, with proper management, yield a good profit to the owners.

Awful Fire at Liverpool.—Liverpool, Sept. 11.—We have again been visited by another awful and fearfully destructive fire, the equal of which, as regards the intense rapidity of the flames, or the shocking amount of property destroyed, has not been witnessed in Liverpool since the calamity which laid the sugar works of Messrs. Braulker, in Harrington, in a heap of ruins.

The Grain Crops on the Continent.—Wheat is said to be a poor crop in the countries bordering the Mediterranean, but a good one in central and northern Europe. Maize in the south, and rye and oats in the north, are poor crops.

IRELAND.

Daniel O'Connell has gone to Darrynane, and there will be a lull at Conciliation Hall. He dilates on the failure of the potato crop, and promises the people plenty of food and work if they keep quiet—if they did not violate the law. He estimates the expenses of feeding the people until the next harvest at fifty millions of dollars, which sum, he intimates, the Government is ready to advance, if the necessity arise.

The commissioners have reported that the bay of Galway presents great natural advantages for a more rapid communication with North America.

The repealers seem to have unlimited confidence in Lord Besborough, the newly appointed Governor of Ireland. Addresses from several of the corporations have been presented to his Excellency, to all of which he has given formal replies, containing specious promises as to the future conduct of his administration.—Already has he set to work in applying the provisions of the recent act of Parliament for employment of the laboring classes in Ireland The Dublin Gazette of last week contains proclamations to the magistrates of fourteen different baronies, to hold sessions for the purpose of establishing public works therein, and affording employment to the many thousands who are suffering the dire and dismal effects of starvation.

The Young Ireland party are determined to continue their opposition to the Liberator and his followers. Smith O'Brien has been lionizing at Rathkeale, where he has dealt out some hard blows to his opponents, the advocates of "moral force." O'Brien repudiates the idea of advocating a recourse to arms; he would, as much as Mr. O'Connell or any other living man, mourn over such an occurrence; but he will not adopt the principle that no emergency could arise to justify the adoption of physical force. He told his followers, at the dinner given to him in Rathkeale, that he had no idea of getting up a leader-ship to himself; he was contented to be a follower of the Liberator, but never should be his slave. This manly declaration of the honorable and learned gentleman's independence drew forth thunders of applause from his numerous admirers.

FRANCE.

[From the London Standard, Sept. 11.]

The Paris papers continue to be occupied with the approaching royal marriages in Spain, but contain nothing new upon the subject—Rumors were still rife that the British government either has protested, or is about to protest, most decidedly against the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier with the Infanta.

The Courier Francais mentions a rumor of a "rather warm altercation" between the commander of the French brig of war Zebre, sent by Admiral Bazoche, Governor of Bourbon, to cruise on the coast of Madagascar, and the commander of a British corvette. The reported dispute is said to have arisen out of the occupation by the English of the Bay of Diego Suarez.

The Debats had an article, five columns in length, on the subject of free trade, in the course of which it declares it is favorable to the principle, and desires its introduction, on a modified scale, into France.

Marshal Bugeaud has left Paris for Excideuil, preparatory to his return to Algeria, to resume his duties as Governor General. The Minister of Marine has issued a circular to the maritime prefects, warning them against touching at any of the ports of Morocco, or, at least, such as are not open to foreign commerce.

GERMANY.

Great Fire at Leipsic.—The Courier Belge of the 5th contains an account of a fire at Leipsic, which broke out on the evening of the 29th ult., at the Hotel de Pologne, and which continued to rage without intermission for 16 hours. The losses sustained by this disaster are very considerable; the Hotel de Pologne, which has been completely destroyed, is estimated at a volue of 6,000,000 francs.

A letter from Hamburg, in the Borsenhalle, says:—The commercial policy of the Zollverein has completely failed with respect to the United States. The Congress at Washington has rejected the project of a treaty as disadvantageous and insufficient. With regard to Brazil, it has been found impossible to agree as to the principles of a project.

SPAIN.

The approaching marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Donna Louisa, will be solemnized on the 24th inst. The contradiction of the report that Mr. Henry Bulwer had protested against this marriage turns out to have been premature, although his protest was wholly provisional.

It is said that "he had learned with surprise that it was the intention of the Spanish Government to carry into effect the marriage of her Majesty and the Infanta simultaneously, and at a very early period; that the proposed marriage of the Infanta with the Duc de Montpensier could not be regarded as a private and merely internal question, but was, in every sense, a European one, of transcendant importance, and which might lead to the most serious complications; that in consequence, and in the absence of any precise instructions from his Government, he should limit himself to protesting against all proceedings in the matter until he should have ascertained the views of his Government."

Since this protest was presented, a messenger from the British Cabinet had arrived in Madrid, with despatches for Mr. Bulwer, containing, no doubt, the necessary instructions for his guidance.

ITALY.

His eminence Cardinal Gizzi, has addressed a circular, dated Rome, August 24, to the governors of the provinces of the Roman States, calling on them to adopt measures calculated to improve the religious and temporal condition of the poorer classes.

The document says that the Pope beholds with the utmost pain, the quarrels, thefts and other misdemeanors constantly recurring throughout the Pontifical States; that the chief causes of this state of society must be found in the idle life which the younger portion of the populace are accustomed to lead, and in want of proper instruction to prepare them for gaining an honest living by their industry.

His Holiness, in consequence, in addition to his wish to see education and habits of industry generally disseminated throughout his dominions, proposes founding without delay an establishment at Rome for the education of a certain number of boys belonging to the working classes throughout the States, so that they might be, in the first place, removed from the spot where they were likely to contract bad habits; and in the next, might form a nucleus of well instructed non-commissioned officers, calculated to suffice for the army required by the State.

His Holiness calls on the governors to apply to all persons under their jurisdiction, particularly the bishops, municipal magistrates, and provincial councillors, for suggestions to forward this scheme, and to indicate the best mode of raising the funds necessary for carrying it into execution. The circular, in conclusion, calls on the governors to avoid mere theoretical accommodations, and to confine themselves, as much as possible, to practical matters.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Important Commercial Intelligence—Advance in the price of Cotton—Trouble between England and France relative to the Marriage of the Queen of Spain—the Marriage broken off, &c.

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston at an early hour on last Saturday morning,. She sailed from Liverpool on the 19th ult. We annex the following telegraphic report:

From the New York Herald, extra.

The intelligence is of the highest importance in a commercial point of view.

The political news may also be important, of this *nous verrons*.

Cotton had gone up a farthing with large sales.

The business in flour was generally moderate. At Liverpool it was firm and in fair demand. Free flour at 29s. to 31s. Bonded flour at 27s. 6d.

Corn has advanced 3s., with sales of yellow at 46s., and of white at 47s.

At London flour was dull at 29s. a 30s. 6d., free.

The London money market was very easy, and it was supposed that the Bank of England would make another reduction in the rate of interest.

The wheat crop is a full average crop in England.

There appears to be some trouble between France and England relative to the marriage of the Queen of Spain. It is said that the marriage has been broken off. It is thought this will lead to serious rupture in the *entiente cordial*.

The potato crop has turned out a complete failure.

The markets in Liverpool were brisk; in London dull.

The total failure of the potato crop appears to be a sad reality. Every where in Ireland, and in the greater part of the British Island, the potato fields are shrouded with the dark mantles of the plague. The vegetable has turned into putrid matter, which even hogs will not devour. From the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have dismal accounts of the progress of the blight. The future use of the potato, as an article of food, is now almost abandoned.

The Bank of England declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent.

The Gazette de Cologne says it has been announced for some time past that a measure will shortly appear prohibiting the exportation of corn from the territory of France.

A number of tried friends of commercial freedom, entertained A. Brown, Esq., a few days at Warrington, Eng., in celebration of his return as representative of South Lancanshire, and the triumph of free trade principles.

The epidemic at the Hague is on the increase.

Foreign Stocks, particularly Mexican, Spanish and Portuguese, owing to the unsettled state of those countries, have receded.

The rupture among the Repealers in Ireland is daily manifesting itself, and at a meeting in Belfast a few days ago, the physical force party obtained a decided triumph over the moral force or O'Connell men.

Mr. Polk's proposals of peace to Mexico excited considerable comment in the Paris papers. The Journal Des Debats, the Government organ, remarks that without doubt the new aspect given to the policy of the United States towards Mexico must be ascribed to offers of mediation made by England.

A WISE "CAUTION."

The editor of the *New York Globe* gives the following "caution" to those who are constantly crying out for more and still more *protection*. It would be well for those who seem to be so deeply interested in the existence of a high tariff and who have already suffered so many *imaginary* evils from the tariff of 1846, to

CAPTURE OF SANTA FE.
FLIGHT OF GOVERNOR ARMIJO.

Gen. Kearney proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico—The Star Spangled Banner Flying from the Governor's Palace—Resistance threatened, &c.

An express had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, bringing the gratifying news of the entrance of Gen Kearney into Santa Fe, without the firing of a gun, or any opposition from the Mexicans whatever. The St. Louis Republican has received a diary from an officer of the Army of the West, from which we make the following highly interesting extracts:

Monday, August 17th.—Started at the usual hour. Our picket guard took a prisoner, the son of the noted Salazar, well remembered by the Texan prisoners for his cruelties to them. He stated that the Mexican army had left the cannon and gone home. The General told him he would keep him a prisoner, and if he found that he had told him falsely he would hang him. We soon met others from Santa Fe, who congratulated the General on his arrival in the country, and their deliverance from the tyranical rule of Armijo.

They further said that Armijo had taken one hundred dragoons and his cannon, and gone this morning towards Chihuahna.

An American gentleman has just arrived in camp from Santa Fe: he left at 12, M., to-day, and says that after the Governor's abdication, the Alcaldes held a meeting and *gravely* discussed the propriety of tearing down the churches to prevent their being converted into barracks, and that the American citizens interfered and assured them that they had nothing to fear on that subject, and thereby saved the churches. A lady also sent for him this morning, and asked him if he did not think it advisable for her to leave the town, with her daughters, to save them from dishonor. He advised her by all means to remain at home, and assured her that she and her daughters were in no danger from the approach of the army.

Most of the respectable people of the town have left, and many country people are going to town for protection.

Tuesday, August 18th.—Started as usual, and at six miles came to the cannon, where the Mexican army had been assembled. There had been 3,000 troops there, but it seems that the nearer we approached them, the fewer they became; and when we passed this they had all gone. The position they chose was near the lower end, and it was one of great strength. The passage was not more than forty feet wide—in front, they had made an obstruction with timber, and beyond this at 300 yards distance, was an eminence in the road, on which their cannon had been placed; and it was thought by us, that their position was equal to 5,000 men. We reached the hill which overlooks Santa Fe, at 5 P. M. Major Clark's artillery was put into line, and the mounted troops and infantry were marched through the town to the palace, (as it is called,) on the public square, where the General and his staff dismounted, and were received by the acting Governor and other dignitaries; and conducted to a large room.

The General stated, in a few words, the object of his visit, and gave assurances of safety and protection to all unoffending citizens.—While this transpired, the stars and stripes were hoisted on the staff which is attached to the Palace, by Major Swords, and as soon as it was seen to wave above the buildings, it was hailed by a national salute from the batteries of Captain Fisher and Weightman, under the command of Major Clark. While the General was proclaiming the conquest of New Mexico as a part of the United States, the first gun was heard. "There," said he, "my guns proclaim that the flag of the U. States floats over this capitol." The people appear satisfied. The General slept in the palace, (we democrats must call it the Governor's house.) One company of dragoons was kept in the city as a guard, and the business of the day was ended.

Thus, in the short space of fifty days, has an army been marched nearly 900 miles, over a desert country, and conquered a province of 80,000 souls, without firing a gun—a success which may be attributed mainly to the skill and ability with which Gen. Kearney has managed this arduous and delicate business. In explaining his object in coming into the country, and the kindness he felt for the inhabitants, he was mild and courteous; but then, he would add, I claim the whole of New Mexico for the United States. I put my hand on it from this moment, (bringing his hand firmly down on his thigh,) and demand obedience to its laws.

Wednesday, August 19th.—The General addressed the whole people to-day more at length than he had on other occasion, and took particular care to give them the most positive assurances of protection in their persons, property, and religion. Many families had fled on his approach, and he told their friends to bring them back, and to say to them that they would be more safe under his administration than they had ever been. He stated that in taking possession of New Mexico, he claimed the whole of it for the United States, without reference to the Rio Grande. He absolved them from all their allegiance to Mexico and Governor Amijo, and proclaimed himself Governor of New Mexico, and claimed them as citizens of the United States. The acting Governor and Alcaldes then took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and the people, with a simultaneous shout, exclaimed, "*Vive la General.*"

The Baltimore Sun, in commenting upon the late news from England, makes use of the following wholesome language:

"The News by the Great Western.—It is with considerable satisfaction that we spread this news before our readers, affording as it does, a cheering indication of a steady advance in every description of American produce, and being well adapted to confirm the hopes of our people in the advantages anticipated in the British market. But, notwithstanding the highly favorable aspect of the foreign trade, and the apparent rational ground for the advance of bread-stuffs and provisions generally, it will be the part of prudence to move with due circumspection, and cautiously to repress all extravagant conceptions with regard to our export trade.

"We have a good, and we think a well-founded hope, that the liberal policy now expanding before us, is full of bright promise—promise that will be amply redeemed—to our country and all its multifarious interests. But we must bear in mind that all the absolute effects of a new policy are the work of time, and every spasmodic effort towards precipitating the issue, not only embarrasses the operation of the natural laws of trade, but retards the equalization of the principle. Thus, for instance, an excessive exportation at this time might possibly encounter a proportionate continental supply in the ports of England, and a corresponding depression ensue; a circumstance that would operate not only unfavorably to the exporter, but by an increased price in our own markets, founded upon the anticipations of the foreign market, impose a tax upon the home consumption.

"There is evidently, however, an animated demand in England, and we must naturally expect a corresponding advance in the price in this country, an effect that will at once be felt in healthy vibrations through the channels of trade. There is good and wholesome intelligence for our farmers, and we cannot by any possibility say a word of sound and practical encouragement to them, without feeling very sensibly the reviving influence returned thro' every branch of industrial life. We may therefore congratulate all our readers, in the city as well as the country, upon the information before us, for it is of such a character, that if it prove but a fair sample of the future, we all have a lively interest in the result.

"By reference to the reports of the markets, it will be seen that flour and wheat have experienced a considerable advance in all of the Atlantic cities; in Baltimore the anvance in flour may be quoted at from 81¼ to 87½ cents der barrel. In such a state of things of course the market is unsettled, but in due time there will be an equilibrium, and we have no doubt upon a very favorable figure for American produce."

From the North Carolina Standard.

"RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE."

The Register of the 11th inst. has an article on this subject, urging it upon the consciences and duty of the next Legislature to re-district this State, and Repeal the act of 1842.

The Editor states boldly that the power does exist to re-district the State, quotes very learnedly the Constitution, that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but that Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." (Article 1. Sec. 4.)

The existence of the power of the Legislature, to alter the act establishing the present districts, will not be denied, any more than it will be denied that Congress hasthe power by law to make and alter any regulations that the State might adopt. From this power, would any sane man say that Congress should make and so alter our law, that *one* district might send *the whole* number of members, or that *all* the members should be chosen from *one* particular district? Yet it could be as fairly deduced from the reading of the Constitution, as the argument of the Register is sound and legal for changing the present law.

The census of 1840 caused Congress to increase the ratio of Representation from 47,700 to 70,680 federal numbers and reduced the number of the House from 242 members to 223. This reduced the number of Representatives from North Carolina from 13 to *nine*. It was the sworn and indispensable duty of the Legislature of 1842 then to arrange the State to suit the new ratio established by law. This necessity produced the act of 1842, chapter XXV, establishing the present districts, as at present represented. This act is denounced by the Register as "an odious Gerrymander," which "enables the minority of the people to choose a majority of the Representatives" and "the fruit of a *fraudulent contrivance* of the Democratic party."

Let us look at the history of the act of 1842 and see whether it deserves the opprobium of the Register.

The act of 1842 was not a democratic measure, for the Journals of the Senate, where the bill originated show that such Whigs as Allison of Iredell, Burgin of Burke, Cathey of Haywood, Elliott of Randolph, Hodges of Beaufort and Hyde, Jones of Wilkes, Pharr of Cabarrus, Ribelin of Rowan voted for the final passage, while such Democrats as Arrington of Nash, Cooper of Martin, Exum of Wayne, Pasteur of Craven, Shepard of Wake, Speight of Greene, Tomlinson of Johnston, and Walker of Mecklenburg voted against it.—(See Senate Journal, page 218,)—27 yeas to 19 nays. If with these Democrats, (as good and true as the State ever produced) the Whigs had voted as a party, the bill would have been lost. To the Whigs then must attach the sweeping denunciations of the Register as "to odious Gerrymander" and "fraudulent contrivances."

But the act was not unjust to the Whigs in any shape; the act gave them undoubtedly the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 9th districts—with a fair chance for the 5th district—that is 4 members certain and perhaps 5 out of nine members in a State, then represented by a Democratic Legislature. If by force of popular opinion they have lost strength, the fault does not lie in the act, but in the people who sometimes do not think proper to vote as certain Editors may desire.

There never has been a Legislature in North Carolina that have attempted to re-district the State and thus introduce a scheme so fraught with anarchy and confusion. The changes made in 1811, under very high party excitement, repealing the act of 1802 and 1803, and directing the Legislature to elect Electors for President and Vice President, only applied to *the Electors* for President, and not to the Representatives in Congress; and surely a precedent not applicable, adopted under party excitement and since changed, by which power was thus transferred from the people, can find but little favor with the representatives of the people at this time. The act of 1842 was passed as similar acts, after the census was taken and the ratio established by Congress. For weal or wo it should stand until a new census and a new ratio; as all similar acts have stood in our State *and never altered*. Districts should be established as convenient and compact as possible, and never for the promotion of party purposes. The coming Legislature may commit this outrage. There is no certainty that the Democratic party will not again be in the ascendant, and they may, "treading in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors," again re-district the State, and thus a system of anarchy, confusion and tumult will be introduced at war with the established usages and quiet habits of our State.

MECKLENBURG.

MARRIED,

In Oxford, N. C., on the 24th ult., Mr. John C. Gregory, of Mecklenburg county, Va., to Miss Martha Jane, daughter of Wm. M'Cargo, Esq., of Oxford.

At Hunting Glen, Pittsylvania county, Va., on the 23d ult., Mr. Thomas J. McGehee, of Person county, N. C, to Miss Mary Allen, youngest daughter of E. Hunt, dec'd.

In Hillsborough, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Moses A. Curtis, Henry Bagley, Esq., of Tennessee, to Miss Mary Jane Evans, of the former place.

At Springfield, Mass., Mr. Gurdon S. Deming, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss Harriet Munn, of Springfield.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, Phi ip Yonge, youngest son of Mr. Richard Morris, aged 4 years and 6 months.

In New York, on the 29th ult., of a lingering illness, Mrs. Ann Hallett, wife of Capt. Benjamin Hallett, of Wilmington, in the 51st year of her age.

In Fayetteville, on the 30th ult., Mr. George Bradford, late a merchant in this town, and formerly a resident of Newbern.

In Granville, Pitt county, Mr. James A. Watt, formerly of Raleigh.

In Rockingham county, Dr. John E. Brown, aged 44; he was formerly a member of the Legislature from Caswell county.

CHARLESTON MARKET—October 3.

Cotton.—Sales for the week 3389 bales, at 7⅞ to 9½ cents.

Rice.—Sales of 1000 casks at 3¾ to 4 cts., an improvement of ¼ ct.

Grain.—No arrivals of corn; store sales of mixed quality at 70 to 75 cts. No arrivals of peas or oats.

Bacon and Lard.—There is no perceptible change in either of those articles. Holders of the former continue to effect sales at our quotations, 4 3-4 to 10 cents,—while the latter is in but little request.

NEW YORK MARKET—October 3.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft,	$2 75	a	3 00
do Newbern, "	2 75	a	3 00
Spirits Turpentine,	37	a	40
Tar,	2 00	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	3 50	a	4 37½

Naval Stores.—Turpentine remains as previously noticed, with a sale of only 100 bbls. North county for shipment at $3 per 280 lbs.; the present enhanced rates of freight to Liverpool and London have a tendency materially to check operations in most of the articles under this head. Spirits Turpentine, however, has been in active demand, and sales have been made since our last at 37 1-2, 38, 38 1-2 and 39 cents, cash, leaving at the close, perhaps, little or none to be had below the highest figure. We notice small sales of thin Tar for home use at $2 12 1-2; and selected, $2 18 3-4 a $2 25 per bbl. We understand the Great Western brings out some orders for Spirits Turpentine, but they are limited below present prices.

THE ARMY.

We have received nothing from Gen. Taylor's Army since our last issue. It is high time that news should have reached us. He is, undoubtedly, in possession of Monterey long ago, whether he had to fight a battle or not. Although we are anxious to hear from the Army, we do not apprehend that the least danger attends it. Gen. Taylor had a force sufficient to whip any body of Mexicans that could possibly march against him, even with their bravest General for a leader. We shall hear something in a few days.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Bacon—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7¼
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Hog round,		a	8½
Western,	5½	a	6½
Beeswax,	22	a	25
Butter,	14	a	20
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	65	a	70
" Meal,	75	a	80
Coffee,	8	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	6 00	a	6 50
Fayetteville,	none		a
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	75	a	80
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,		a	9
Western,	6½	a	7
Lime, Thomastown,	1 00	a	
Lumber—Steam mill,			
River, Flooring boards,'	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	5 50	a	7 25
Molasses, W. I.	18	a	23
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, Yellow, Turpt.	2 50	a	2 55
Virgin dip,	2 50	a	2 55
hard, half price.			
Tar,	1 50	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	25	a	00
Sp. Turpt.		a	35
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Pease, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	65	a	00
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,		a	
Rice,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, bush		a	
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	00
Liverpool, sack,	1 50	a	1 60
Soap,	4	a	5
Shingles, country,	2 50	a	3 00
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,	24	a	28
Gin,	35	a	37
Whiskey,		a	30
Apple Brandy,	30	a	35
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O.bbl. rough,	15 —	a	16
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
Sugar, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wines, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 00
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct.	prem	
" " New York,	1 "	"	
" " Boston,	1 "	"	

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m.

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 8.

NAVAL STORES.—The arrivals are only about equal to the demand, and prices have been quite steady for the last week. We quote for last sales, $2 50 a $2 55, clear of extra, which is considered equal to $2 58 per bbl. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales have been made during the week at quotations, 35 cents. *Tar.*—None arriving,—in considerable demand. In the absence of arrivals, our quotations must be considered nominal. The article, however, would command our outside figure.

CORN—None arrived since last report. In consequence of the rise in Europe, and the non-arrival of the article at this port, store rates have advanced to 65 a 70c.

PEAS—None arrived, and store rates for retail are firm at 70 a 75c.

MEAL—Sells readily at 75c

SALT—Arrived about 2000 bushels Turk's Island, not yet sold. Store rates 35 cents. Liverpool Sack without change.

BACON.—Stock worked off considerably; prices are, however, considered firm.

LARD.—Scarce; last sales N. C. at 9 a 10 cents.

RICE.—A prime article will command about $3 75.

SHINGLES.—A fair article sold this morning at $3. We quote at $2 50 a $3.

STAVES.—Red Oak Hhds. without demand. Red Oak Bbls. sell readily at $15 a $16.

TIMBER.—Mill, has been sold during the week, at $5 50 a $7 25. The article is scarce. In *Lumber*, we hear of no sales of importance; see quotations.

FLOUR.—Canal Flour is firm at quotations; supply moderate: Fayetteville none.

LIME.—400 barrels landing. We quote at $1 per cask, by the cargo.

LIQUORS.—*Whiskey* is said to be scarce, and quotations have advanced to 30 cents. *Gin.*—We quote 35 a 37 c.; and *Apple Brandy* without change.

EVERY LADY HER OWN

DRESS MAKER,

For Three Dollars only!

A. TENTLER would respectfully inform the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has just arrived from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, with his new patent right for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Habits, Sleeves, Yokes, Capes, Collars, Cardinals, &c. &c., of every description, size, fashion and style.

This is entirely a new invention. By it, ladies are enabled, after three hour's instruction, to cut any of the above articles with despatch, economy, and beautiful fit.

Ladies taught in class of not less than three or more. A book of instructions, with chart, given gratis. Extra charges for those who are instructed at their own residences, and no pay is expected unless complete satisfaction is given.

Mr. T. will be happy to explain the fundamental principles of his system of Cutting, free of charge.

Hours from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 2 to 5, P. M.

Great inducements offered to those who wish to purchase rights for Counties and States.

Mr. Tentler will remain *for a short time only* at Mr. Seth Hoard's.

October 9, 1846 4tf

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Oct 2—Schr Lenity, Smith, New York, to C D Ellis.

3—Schr Marion, Brown, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

4—Brig Clarendon, Nelson, Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.

Brig Lion, Sedgely, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, to J Gammell.

5—Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, N York, to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Torcello, Attwood, Philadelphia, to J Mulock.

Schr Commerce, Hatchell, Jacksonville, N. C., to G W Davis.

Schr Florida, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr A J Horton, Corson, New York, to G W Davis.

Schr Chappell, Sawyer, Steuben, Me., to G W Davis.

Sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

6—Brig Tuscan, King, Boston, to E Dickinson.

Brig Sarah Wood, Wood, Boston, to G W Davis.

Schr Margaret & Elizabeth, Atkins, N. Y., to Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Alaric, Purnell, N. Y., to E J Lutterloh.

Schr Nevis, ——, Warren, Me., to John Gammell.

Oct. 8—schr C D Ellis, Steelman, Keywest, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Oct 1—Schr Middleton, Pugh, Middleton, N. C., by Brown & DeRosset.

Schr Mary Frances, Pugh, Middleton, N. C., by Brown & DeRosset.

2—Schr J D Jones, Prosser, New York, by R W Brown.

3—Schr Emma Louisa, Boon, Philadelphia, by Brown & DeRosset.

6—Schr American Eagle, Leavitt, Philad., by G W Davis.

Schr Commerce, Hatchell, Jacksonville, N. C., by G W Davis.

Sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

7—Brig Sarah Bentley, Oxnard, Port au Prince, by G W Davis.

Brig David Duffle, Collett, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr Julia, Vangilder, Baltimore, by G W Davis.

Schr Marion, Brown, Shallotte, by G W Davis.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, by J Gammell.

Schr Ariel, Austin, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.

Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers have entered into a co-partnership under the name and firm of Howard & Peden.

W. C. HOWARD,
W. N PEDEN.

Wilmington, N C., Oct 9, 1846 4tf

NEW FAMILY
AND
SHIP GROCERY STORE,

On South Water Street, one door North of Messrs. Barry & Bryant's.

THE undersigned have just received and opened, a splendid and full stock of

Groceries and Ship Stores,

for family use and masters of vessels. Their stock having been selected by one of the firm, they feel assured that it is equal, both as to quality and variety, to any offering in this market. They have so arranged as to receive by the regular packets from the Northern cities, fresh supplies, in order that their stock will, at all times, be full and complete with all articles kept in their line.

HOWARD & PEDEN.

October 9, 1846 4tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockolders of the *Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company*, will please recollect that the 2d Thursday (12th) in November next, is the appointed day of their annual meeting in this place. Punctual attendance is desirable, as business of great importance will be presented for consideration.

E. B. DUDLEY, Pres't.

October 9, 1846 4-4t

NEW STORE.

CHEAP DRY GOODS!
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber having taken the store on the South side of Market street, a few doors East of Front street, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles Marechal, begs leave to inform the public that he has received, and is now opening, a very large assortment of

CHEAP

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found Calicoes from 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard; Muslins, 6¼ to 10 cents. of very excellent quality; Ginghams, from 6¼ to 15 cents per yard, a superior article; Mouslin De Laines of all qualities; Rep Cashmeres, in pieces; Rep Cashmere Robes; Alpacas; a very large assortment of Trimmings, cheapest ever offered for sale in this market; Laces and Edgings, from 1 to 75 cents; Bonnet, Cap, and plain Ribbons, of all sorts; a very large assortment of

FANCY GOODS.

Also, Hair Dresses for Ladies; Gild and Steel Chains for Watches and Scissors; Silk Money Purses, new style; Beads of every description, Coral, Salin, and Glass, also, Steel Beads, at 10 cents per bunch; Necklaces, &c. &c.

He invites the public to examine his stock before buying elsewhere, as he is confident he can sell cheaper goods than any other house in the place.

JACOB KRAUS.

October 9, 1846 4tf

Odd Fellow's School.

THE exercises of this institution will be recommenced on the 15th inst.

The English and Male department under the management of Mr. L. Meginney; the Female department under Miss E. Richardson, assisted by Miss Mary Ann Fergus; and the Classical department under a competent teacher.

TERMS.

Four dollars per Quarter, for the following branches, including books, stationery, &c.; Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic and Intellectua Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Algebra, Philosophy, Botany, Drawing, Vocal Music, and Elocution,

For Classics and the higher branches of Mathematics, seven dollars per quarter, exclusive of books.

Tickets to be obtained at the office of Col. Jno. McRae, North Water street.

JOHN McRAE,
J. BALLARD,
ALEX McRAE,
JAMES T. MILLER,
A. BRYANT,
} Trustees.

October 9, 1846. 4-4t

For Rent.

THAT large and commodious brick dwelling-house, situated on Third street, and recently occupied by David Reid, Esq. Apply to W. A. BERRY, M. D.

October 9, 1846. 4tf

MITCHELL'S

POCKET MAP
of
Texas, Oregon, and California.

A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be ottained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

For Rent.

A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to

July 24 E J LUTTERLOH.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL & PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, or habit of the system, viz:—

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure, or Imprudence in Life.—Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

THE VALUE of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is not local in its operation, but general, extending through the whole system. It neutralizes the poisonous elements in the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the organs which generate that fluid. In scrofulous and all external disorders, the result is a rapid healing of the sores and pustules; in rheumatism, and other painful affections of the muscular fibre, a speedy removal of the pain, and in all cases, a renewal of strength, keeping pace with the retreat of the disease from the system. It is put up in a highly concentrated form for convenience and portability, & when diluted according to the directions, each bottle will make six times the quantity, equal to one quart, and is then superior in medicinal value to the various preparations bearing the name. The proprietors are almost daily receiving testimonials of the most respectable character, testifying to its great value as an active and curative medicine.

The following interesting case is presented, and the reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Mr. Oliver's child, of this place, was attacked with scrofula when two years old, which soon reduced her to a mere skeleton. The disease pervaded the whole system, and manifested itself in a malignant sores on the head, body and limbs. Different physicians in Newark, Belleville and New York, prescribed for her at various times, but finally gave up the case as perfectly hopeless. At last Mr. Oliver was induced to try your Sarsaparilla, and accordingly procured four bottles, which was sparingly administered, with many interruptions, yet with the most decided benefit. About two months ago I become acquainted with the circumstances of the case. The child, who is now aged four years, was one complete mass of disease, and incapable of using any of her limbs. Her body was swollen to nearly twice its natural size; the head, limbs, and body were almost entirely covered with large sores. She was unable to move, and would take no notice of any thing, only to shrink from being touched even by her mother. The disease, at the same time, was equally severe inwardly, attended with bloody evacuations every few hours. They procured some more of the Sarsaparilla, and before she had taken one bottle she could slip down from the chair and creep across the room. She has now just finished taking the second bottle, and the sores are nearly all healed, the limbs are restored to their natural use, she is quite cheerful, and is fast improving in health.

Very respectfully yours, C. J. WARNER,
Sec. of Youth's State Tem. Soc.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who has been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

BAILEYSBURG, VA., Dec. 13th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, & my throat is now well; I am free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla. Your friend,

LOUISA R. BEVAN.

For farther particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st. N. Y.

Sold also by Wm. Shaw, Wilmington; E. J. Hale, Fayetteville; I. Disosway, Newbern; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh, N. C; E. B. Rothmaler, Georgetown, S. C.; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5

☞The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilly that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsparilla, and take no other.

Notice.

THE subscriber having, at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, been qualified as Executor of the Wil of Margaret Howe, dec'd., notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate to present their claims within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of a recovery.

FRED. A. MOORE, Executor.

October 9, 1846. 4 3t

Real Estate for Sale.

THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated South of the Rail Road bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King.

Two Lots, with the houses thereon, corner of Brunswick and Second streets, North of the Rail Road.

House and Lot adjoining the same on the North, now occupied by Augustine as a grocery.

The above will afford a safe and lucrative investment for capital. The property is now paying a good per cent., and if not disposed of at private sale before then, will be closed at auction on the third November next. Apply to

W. A. BERRY, M. D.

October 2, 1846. 3-tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter of a company to clear out or improve the navigation of New River, in Onslow county, N. C;—the company to be styled the New River Navigation Company.

October 2, 1846. 3-

NEW CHEAP
CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of ***Dry Goods,*** among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvass and Padding
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawns
Cravats and Scarfs
Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8-4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table Cloths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs
&c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colored, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Mouslin De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins
Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkf
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings, assort'd
Bl'k. and white Eng ish silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 2, 1846. 3-y

Administrator's Notice.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Edw'd Healey, de'cd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as by law required, or they will be bared of recovery.

JAS. BAXTER, Adm'r.

Wilmington, Oct 2, 1846. 3-3t

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

New Store.

DRY GOODS,

AT NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PRICES.

HAVING just opened a lot of very pretty and cheap goods, among which may be found a complete assortment for Ladies' weare, such as Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouseline de Laine, Oregon and Wellington Plaids; Calicoes of all qualities, from 6¼ cents upward; a beautiful lot of Shawls, such as Cashmere, Tueskeri, Brocha, &c.; White, Red, and Green Flannels; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; Cotton and Woollen Hose, and halt do., very cheap; Alpacas; Bombazines; Merinos, of all qualities.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Cassinetts, Kerseys, Blankets; bleached and unbleached Domestics, of all qualities; with a variety of other things too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN CAMPER,
Front street, Brown's new building.

October 2, 1846. 3-8t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act to prevent hauling of seines within two miles inside and one mile outside of the bar of New River, Onslow county, N. C. October 2, 1846. 3-

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List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Wilmington, N. C., the 30th September, 1846.

Those whose names appear on this list will please ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Armstrong, Isom
Averitt, Wm
Adams, capt H L
Alston, miss A
Arthur, capt E
Armstrong, miss Mary
Atkinson, Evan
Allen, Wm.

B.

Barnes; John 2
Bradley, Nathan
Browden; T
Bryant, B F N
Bernie, miss Mary
Burnett; miss Mary
Burgwin; H W
Bufort; Wm
Burr & Arnold
Burgwin; Hill 2
Bryant; D M 2
Biddle; col Sam'l
Bryant; Thos M
Barton; George T
Brinkley; Jacob
Bear, H M
Buchner; M J
Batten, C C
Bower; John
Brown; J B jr
Bartol; Geo W
Betts; Sihry
Below; C
Brinkley; Wm
Burr; G W
Brothers; M C
Bryant; B
Berthpchner; G T
Baldwin; S A
Brimage; Thos
Bryant; Jesse L 2
Brinson; Aaron
Bremmer; Z
Barnhill; T C
Berry; S

C.

Clark; Silas M 2
Capps; Council
Croni, Richard
Chambers; John A
Cains; miss Elizabeth
Churchil; Burk
Craig; Silvey
Collins; D W
Chapman, George
Curtice; Chas
Coney; C J
Currie; Great
Cosser; Geo W
Collins; Washington
Craig; John B
Clark; Neil
Carack; Jos H

D.

Davis; B T
DeRosset; mrs Sally
Dopcher; C
Doughty; James
Davy; John P
Due; N
Dudley; M
Davis; M
Davis; Isaac
Derkyer; M

E.

Emmett; miss C 2
Evans, C B
Evans; miss Rhoda
Ennis; Christopher
Eason; Wm
Evans; Relia
Evans; miss Jane M
Elwell; Jacob M

F.

Floyd; Stephen
Freshwater; Jas
Fitzmaurice; H
Fanning; Wm
Flinn; John
Fennell; Robert
Fairfield; J B

From the N. Y. Globe.

MR. CALHOUN'S MEMPHIS REPORT.

This document is destined to be a standing and standard commentary on one of the most difficult parts of the Constitution. The power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the States, has received a greater diversity of construction than any other. The Republican party has been more bewildered on this subject, and more inconsistent in its action than perhaps on all others. Jefferson and Madison approved appropriations for the Cumberland road—which nearly all Democrats now condemn. But after Mr. Madison half sanctioned that work, and recommended to Congress the construction of other roads and canals, he turned suddenly round and vetoed a bill for surveys merely, and made a sweeping declaration against the improvement of rivers, as well as the construction of roads and canals. The great authority of Mr. Madison settled the question with many of his party. But as in all cases where men permit themselves to be controled by authority rather than principle or reason, (for Mr. Madison did not argue the question in his veto message,) the evil itself was not avoided, the name only was changed—for in a few years the harbor improvement system commenced. Mr. Madison having said nothing about harbors, nor established any principle by which the harbor system could be tried. The moment appropriations were made for harbors, all men saw the absurdity of withholding them from rivers, and hence the two were united and went on together. This policy commenced with the administration of the second Adams, but it continued throughout that of Gen. Jackson, who, although he vetoed the Maysville road bill, and acknowledged the evil and danger of the system, it did arrest.* The limitation he attempted to enforce by taking a distinction between works of a local and those of national character has been generally rejected as unsatisfactory. For almost any work, particularly roads—the most objectionable—may be made national by being made long. Meanwhile, amid these doubtful and conflicting opinions, appropriations were going on without limit as to their amount or as to their principle—the only rule that governed them being that by which the requisite number of votes could be combined in Congress to carry them. Of course the populous out voted the sparsely settled districts—and the commercial and manufacturing sections appropriated the lion's share. At last, however, the West came into Congress by the census of 1840, and being like the South chiefly agricultural, and connected with it by the most wonderful facilities of natural navigation on the Globe, the idea at once occurred that the time had arrived to demand for the Southern and Western waters their share of federal aid, and to determine the great principles on which a system should be founded; for interests had grown too vast and varied to tolerate longer uncertainty. The Memphis Convention was called, and was attended by the most prominent men of the West and South. Distinguished above all others came Mr. Calhoun, whose long and brilliant career in the chief departments of government naturally indicated him as the President of the body—and the man whose counsel was to be first called for. He delivered a speech on taking the chair which satisfied and delighted the Convention, and was received with general approbation throughout the Union. It was however, not so well approved in some parts of South Carolina and Virginia, and Mr. Calhoun was threatened with the loss of some of his friends.

The proceedings of the Memphis Convention were however sent to Congress with a memorial, and the whole subject was committed to a select Committee, of which Mr. Calhoun was made Chairman. He thus had an opportunity of presenting his views in the most elaborate and comprehensive manner, and has done so in his report. This document is perhaps one of the most able and characteristic of the many profound and original achievements of Mr. Calhoun's mind. It is a masterpiece, combining many qualities of the highest order, and such as, from their dissimilarity, are seldom united in the productions of the same mind. It is at once acute and comprehensive, deep and clear, plain and new.

He ascribes the power for improving our great navigable rivers to that conferred on Congress for the regulation of commerce among the States—one of the great objects of which the Convention that passed the Constitution was called. The regulation of commerce among the States, he construes to mean the regulation of commerce between the States; as there was no difficulty felt by the States before the union on regular commerce within their several borders. The word commerce he construes to mean transit, as well as exchange of commobities, and shows it was uniformly so understood before the Constitution, as well in the mother country as in the colonies. And the word regulate comprehends provisions for the safety and convenience of transit as well as rules for the mere convenience of exchange. He limits also the power of the federal government to such rivers as belong to more than two States, since two States, but not more, may, under the Constitution, make compacts with the consent of Congress, and may therefore unite for the improvement of their rivers. But the States cannot, under the Constitution, make treaties; and therefore as arrangements between more than two must be by treaty, they are absolutely disqualified from such works.

That the framers of the Constitution themselves believed that power had been given to Congress to provide for the safety and convenience of commerce is inferred from the actual exercise of such power by the first Congress that met after the union, which commenced the light-house system along the Atlantic coast. And if Government be authorized to incur expense to point out danger to the navigator, it is surely competent to remove the danger, particularly if less expensive.

But Mr. Calhoun rejects the improvement of harbors as well on the general ground that they are within the limits of States and not between them, as are rivers, as because the Constitution contemplates their improvement by the States to whom it gives evidently for that purpose the power of levying tonnage duties with the consent of Congress. Besides the improvement of harbors, (except those of refuge, which Mr. Calhoun excepts,) is always a matter of more local than general interest, and therefore, if necessary, never neglected—and hence could not have been an object in the formation of such an Union as ours.

Finally, Mr. Calhoun suggests that to prevent all dispute or abuse, it would be proper for Congress to levy a separate tonnage duty on vessels engaged in the several distinct channels of navigation—rivers, lakes and sea—and appropriate the fund derived from each trade to its separate benefit.

We consider the argument of Mr. Calhoun complete. Indeed, we see by the papers that it has convinced those in the States referred to, who were at first alarmed about his speech.—Mr. Calhoun has clearly expounded the Constitutionsl law on this subject—has shown its extent, its sufficiency for the case, and its limitation to the real cause which has arisen. He has penetrated the true meaning of the Constitution, and vindicated the profound wisdom of its framers out of a passage heretofore regarded as a blemish on that instrument. As long as that Constitution is maintained over the region which is washed by our waters, this commentary of Mr. Calhoun will stand for its interpretation.

*Justice however to Gen. Jackson requires that we should state, that by his veto of the Maysville Road bill, he arrested schemes then laying on the table of Congress, contemplating an expenditure of over two hundred millions of dollars, for which in many cases surveys or examinations had already been made.

☞The Lynchburg *Virginian* says: —"Our townsman, Capt. Talbot, has returned, after, we regret to say, an unsuccessful pursuit of Eppes, the murderer of Muir. He followed him as far as Galveston, and there lost all traces of him. Capt. Talbot proceeded as far as Houstion, before he gave up the pursuit."

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attidude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people*; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—it, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15.000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-week'y, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerab'y en'arged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union*," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi-weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly*, or *Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms*.

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the	Daily for	$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
September Term, A. D., 1846.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co.
vs.
CROTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Original Attachment.—John Hall, Chas D. Ellis, Bishop & Jones, George R. French. Henry Nutt, Sandford & Smith, and Robert S. Macomber, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Sept 25, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5,62½.] 2-6t.

Brigade Orders No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE,
6TH DIVISION NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.
WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective Regiments ready for inspection and review at the following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next. The 31st Regiment at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November. The 39th Regiment at Smithville, Brunswick County, on Wednesday, the 18th November. The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the 35th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier General, at this place, on or before the 25th of October.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rninehardt's
PATENT GLASS PAD
Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

New Merchant Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

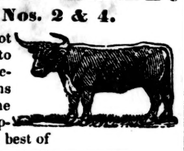
among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash*.

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.



THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Baronches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

FOR SALE.

300 USHELS Black Eye Pease,
50 do Rice Douse.
May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necessary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, steams, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Phobpathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eights of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost instantly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

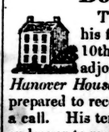
I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly ntted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

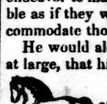
ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.
April 10th, 1846.

Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his



Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.
July 24, 1846

RICE.—50 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by
[Sept 4] BARRY A BRYANT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.
M13, 1846 26-1y

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS. BLAKESLEE.

Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. –[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L. CORBETT.
Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Cornelius Myers,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps,

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

ALSO, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street. Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

House and Lot For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.
Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1846.

Jasper Etheridge, vs. Thos. Cooke and Samuel Engle. } Original attachment returnable to this Term.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are inhabitants of another government, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for the space of six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden on the first Monday of November next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property attached condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' debt. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Cl'k.
Sept 18, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 1-6t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

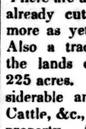
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Hill, containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the subscriber now lives.

ALSO,

Two or three valuable negro women and children for sale.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C, Sept 11, 1846 52 tf



MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.
Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

M. S. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)
NOW OCCUPIED AS A
CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*: Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and fer sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of styles, elegance or workmanship. He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from	$1 25 to	$10 00.
Pants "	75 to	5 00.
Vests "	75 to	5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality.*

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., his man ZACKARIAH, aged about — years. Zackariah, can read and write, is yellow complected; has loss one of his upper centre teeth. He is about 6 feet high very intelligent, a complete blacksmith and a good jobbing carpenter. He took with him two suits of clothing, a dark green frock co